

XIII. *Descriptions of some exotic Micro-Lepidoptera.*

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[Read June 1st, 1887.]

IN this paper I have described a few new genera and species which seemed to me to have individual characteristics that rendered them worth making known, from a systematic point of view; with one or two others as to which there has been some specific confusion.

HYDROCAMPIDÆ.

MIXOPHYLA, n. g.

Forehead vertical. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in male—?. Labial palpi moderately long, slender, smooth-scaled, recurved, terminal joint two-thirds of second, acute. Maxillary palpi moderate, slender, porrected, apex penicillate. Posterior tibiæ with all spurs long and almost equal. Fore wings with veins 4 and 5 somewhat approximated at base, 8 and 9 stalked, 10 absent, 11 from near 9. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 4 and 5 approximated at base, 6 rising from near 7, 7 from angle of cell, anastomosing with 8 from near origin to before middle, lower median loosely pectinated towards base.

A most singular genus, very distinct from any known to me. It must, I think, be regarded as an early developmental type in this family, showing some affinity with the *Musotimidæ* and *Crambidæ*. It will hardly be credited that this insect, with labial palpi like those of an *Æcophora* (to say nothing of the peculiar neuration), is described by Mr. Moore without remark as a typical *Crambus*, presumably solely on the ground of the similar type of marking.

Mixophyla erminea, Moore.

Crambus ermineus, Moore, Lep. Ceyl. iii., 380, pl. clxxxiv., 7.

♀, 11 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs snow-
TRANS. ENT. SOC. LOND. 1887.—PART III. (SEPT.)

white; anterior legs dark fuscous above. Antennæ grey. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin hardly oblique, faintly sinuate below apex, rounded beneath; snow-white; two fine grey transverse lines; first from beyond middle of costa to beyond middle of inner margin, unevenly curved outwards, forming a dark grey spot on inner margin; second from before three-fourths of costa to inner margin before anal angle, obtusely angulated somewhat above middle, lower half slightly sinuate; a series of seven irregular elongate ochreous-yellow marks near beyond second line, four lowest hind marginal, fifth and sixth confluent, with a round black submarginal dot between them; a black line along upper third of hind margin; cilia snow-white, terminal half metallic-grey, except round anal angle. Hind wings whitish, suffused with pale grey posteriorly; cilia snow-white.

Colombo, Ceylon; one specimen in December.

MICROSCHÆNIS, n. g.

Forehead vertical, with a conical projection of scales. Ocelli present. Tongue rudimentary. Antennæ $\frac{3}{2}$, in male subdentate, moderately ciliated ($\frac{3}{2}$). Labial palpi very long, straight, porrected, loosely rough-scaled above and beneath, gradually attenuated to apex. Maxillary palpi short, thick, porrected, loosely scaled. Abdomen in male with uncus developed, prensors moderate, exerted. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs about half inner. Fore wings with vein 2 from two-thirds of cell, 4 and 5 approximated at base, 8 and 9 stalked, 11 running into 12. Hind wings narrower than fore wings; veins 4 and 5 approximated at base, 7 from a point with 6, anastomosing with 8 to near middle, lower median naked.

Closely allied to *Schænobius*, but the species is much smaller and more crambideous-looking; distinguished from it by vein 11 of the fore wings running into 12; and it is to be noted that this character is of frequent occurrence in the *Crambidae*, but very unusual in any other family of the *Pyralidina*.

Microschænis immeritalis, Walk.

Dosara immeritalis, Walk. Pyr., 830; *Araxes decursella*, ib., Cr., 194.

♂, 11—12 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish-ochreous; anterior legs fuscous above. Fore wings

elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin somewhat obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, towards margins more yellowish-tinged; cilia whitish-ochreous, yellowish-tinged. Hind wings oblong-ovate, very pale whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Point de Galle, Ceylon; two specimens in November. Walker's genus *Dosara* is a synonym of *Eurycreon*, and his genus *Araxes* a synonym of *Crambus*.

BOTYDIDÆ.

MARGARODES, *Gn.*

Margarodes nereis, n. s.

♀, 52—54 mm. Head greenish-white, lower angles of face triangularly deep ferruginous, meeting on lower margin. Labial palpi deep ferruginous, lower half white. Maxillary palpi wholly deep ferruginous. Antennæ white above, yellow-ochreous beneath. Thorax very pale whitish-greenish, shoulders bright ferruginous. Abdomen greenish-whitish, apex light ochreous. Legs greenish-whitish, anterior pair with tibiæ and apex of femora, middle pair with tibiæ, except towards apex, ferruginous. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, slightly bowed; pale ochreous-greenish, irrorated with green-whitish, especially on veins posteriorly, with prismatic reflections; a moderate ferruginous costal streak, beyond middle becoming rapidly paler, beyond two-thirds reduced to a slender line along costal edge, bordered beneath throughout by a moderate suffused white streak, becoming less defined and more greenish-white posteriorly; a blackish transverse-linear discal dot; a hind marginal series of black dots between veins; cilia with basal half green-whitish, terminal half light shining silvery-grey. Hind wings with colour as in fore wings, but somewhat obscured by numerous whitish hairs, becoming denser towards base; hind marginal dots as in fore wings, but more elongate transversely; cilia as in fore wings.

This species is described by Walker and Moore as *M. glauculalis*, *Gn.*, which it certainly is not, if Guenée's description is correct, which there is no reason to doubt. This species is closely allied to *M. tritonias*, *Meyr.*, and *M. oceanitis*, *Meyr.*, but quite distinct.

Kandy, Ceylon; two specimens. The British Museum has a series.

SCOPARIADÆ.

SCOPARIA, *Hw.**Scoparia chordactis*, n. s.

♂, 23 mm. Head whitish, behind eyes fuscous. Labial palpi 2, grey-whitish, terminal joint concealed in scales of second. Maxillary palpi dark fuscous, apex broadly whitish. Antennæ grey, joints somewhat incised, ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax light fuscous, mixed with grey-whitish on back. (Abdomen broken.) Legs whitish, anterior pair fuscous. Fore wings elongate, posteriorly gradually somewhat dilated, costa almost straight, apex obtuse, hind margin rather oblique, rounded beneath; pale ochreous-brownish, irregularly suffused with white, except on a cloudy median longitudinal streak from base to hind margin, becoming well-defined posteriorly; a fine black median longitudinal line from base to two-fifths; orbicular represented by a short black longitudinal line, claviform by a shorter blackish mark; reniform barely perceptible as an 8-shaped outline, its middle marked with a cloudy blackish dot; veins posteriorly marked here and there with blackish, especially on median streak; cilia pale greyish-ochreous, basal half obscurely barred with white. Hind wings $1\frac{1}{2}$, pale whitish-grey, thinly scaled; cilia white.

Straits of Magellan; one specimen, received from Mr. J. J. Walker, R.N. Interesting because approaching nearest in character to some of the larger New Zealand species; perhaps most allied to *S. panopla*, but that species is much more strongly marked.

CRAMBIDÆ.

CRAMBUS, *F.**Crambus signifer*, Walk.

Thiallela signifera, Walk., 120; *Araxes admigratella*, ib., 192; *A. casella*, ib., 193; *Crambus troglodytellus*, Snell. T. v. E., 1872, 103, pl. viii., 6.

♂, 12—15 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-white, sometimes somewhat irrorated with pale ochreous or fuscous. Labial palpi 3, white, with obscure dark fuscous bars before and beyond middle. Maxillary palpi white. Antennæ pale greyish-ochreous, ciliations $\frac{1}{4}$. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous, greyish-tinged. Legs white, anterior pair and base of tarsal joints fuscous

above, posterior tibiæ with outer spurs nearly equal inner. Fore wings elongate, posteriorly rather strongly dilated. costa almost straight, apex obtuse, hind margin rather oblique, rounded beneath; veins 4 and 5 stalked, 9 absent (coincident with 8); pale brownish-ochreous, more or less irrorated with fuscous and ochreous-whitish, on posterior half very closely; two fine white transverse lines, sometimes partially obsolete, except margins; first from beyond middle of costa to beyond middle of inner margin, irregular, incompletely margined with dark fuscous, upper half sharply curved or angulated outwards, lower half very strongly curved inwards, sometimes preceded on upper half by a strong fuscous suffusion; second from three-fourths of costa to inner margin before anal angle, acutely dentate, anteriorly finely margined with dark fuscous, moderately curved outwards; a cloudy more or less distinct white streak from apex of wing to first line below middle; a fine black hind-marginal line; cilia ochreous-grey irrorated with white; basal half in Ceylon specimens clear white, with a median spot and one or two bars on upper part of hind margin light greyish-ochreous; in Mauritius specimens with several narrow white bars only. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 stalked; grey-whitish, semitransparent, posteriorly becoming greyer; a grey hind-marginal line; cilia white, with a faint greyish line.

St. Denis, Réunion, and Port Louis, Mauritius, in April and May; Kandy, Ceylon, in January; also from Borneo and West Africa; common and widely distributed. Nearest allied to *C. cuneiferellus*. There can be no question of the specific identity of the slight geographical varieties noted above.

GELECHIADÆ.

HYPSOLOPHUS, *F.*

Hypsolophus ianthes, n. sp.

♀, 12 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous, crown suffused with grey on top. Palpi dark grey, ochreous-tinged and finely irrorated with whitish-grey, terminal joint whitish-ochreous irrorated with grey, tuft of second joint long, oblong. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, finely annulated with dark grey. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish-ochreous, anterior and middle pair suffusedly irrorated with fuscous. Fore wings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, hind margin extremely obliquely rounded; vein 3 absent (coincident with 2); ochreous; a minute obscure

dark fuscous dot in disc at two-fifths, and a cloudy dark fuscous dot in disc at three-fifths, beneath which is an obscure fuscous suffusion: some fuscous scales towards hind margin and apical part of costa, tending to form obscure marginal dots; cilia ochreous. Hind wings with apex round-pointed, hind margin moderately sinuate; veins 3 and 4 from a point, 6 and 7 short-stalked; light grey; cilia pale grey.

St. Denis, Réunion; one specimen in April. The neururation of this species gives me occasion to remark that, so far as my material enables me to judge, I do not think the genera *Hypsolophus* (*Ypsolophus*) and *Nothris* are naturally distinct, or ought to be kept separate. Heineman states several points of distinction—the absence of ocelli, the shorter tuft of the palpi, the constantly separate veins 2 and 3 of fore wings, and the stalking of veins 6 and 7 of hind wings—as characteristic of *Nothris*, but these seem to be illusory. The supposed absence of ocelli is a mistake; I find them distinct in the typical *verbascellus*, and in all species which I have examined; but this character in the *Gelechiadæ* is of little value. The length of the tuft is purely specific and varies with every species, being also a mere comparative difference. The two neural characters cut against one another, being found variously interchanged in nearly allied species; thus, in *H. fasciellus* 2 and 3 of fore wings are stalked, 6 and 7 of hind wings stalked (though placed by Heinemann in his *Ypsolophus*; perhaps the character varies); in *H. verbascellus* 2 and 3 separate, 6 and 7 stalked; in *H. ianthes* 2 and 3 coincident, 6 and 7 stalked; in an undescribed Australian species 2 and 3 coincident, 6 and 7 separate; in *H. marginellus* 2 and 3 separate, 6 and 7 separate; *H. ustulellus* 2 and 3 stalked, 6 and 7 separate: these represent all the possible combinations, and one might therefore as well make six genera as two. In my type of *H. lemniscellus* 6 and 7 are from a point, and therefore intermediate in character. The species being, as a whole, all very similar in appearance, their number certainly not excessively large, and the genus in the extended sense being strictly definable, natural, and easily recognisable, I think it may well remain undivided.

MACRERNIS, n. g.

Head smooth. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ longer than fore wings; in male somewhat thickened above base, subserrate, simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi (in male) with second joint moderate, subbaseending, terminating in a long dense triangular projecting tuft, terminal joint wholly concealed. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiæ clothed with dense rough hairs. Fore wings with vein 1 furcate, 2 from angle, 3 absent, 5 absent, 7 to hind margin, 8 and 9 rising out of 7, 11 from middle. Hind wings as broad as fore wings, trapezoidal, apex pointed, hind margin sinuate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; veins 3 and 4 very long-stalked, 5 from rather near 4, parallel, 6 and 7 stalked.

Nearly allied to *Crocantbes*, but with entirely different palpi, similar to those of *Anarsia*, male; the female is unknown, but perhaps also corresponds in structure of palpi to *Anarsia*. I do not think, however, that there is any close relationship with that genus.

Macrernis heliapta, n. s.

♂, 14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax reddish-ochreous, palpi mixed with fuscous. Antennæ ochreous-yellow, towards base becoming dark fuscous above. Abdomen greyish-ochreous, apex ochreous-yellowish. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair with apex of joints and hairs of posterior tibiæ ochreous-yellowish. Fore wings elongate, narrow, tolerably parallel-sided. costa gently arched, apex pointed, hind margin sinuate, rather oblique; reddish-ochreous, with scattered black scales, especially towards costa and inner margin; base of costa dark fuscous; a black dot in disc at one-third, and a second at two-thirds; a blackish apical dot; cilia light reddish-ochreous, with a few black points. Hind wings pale grey, posteriorly paler and tinged with whitish-ochreous; cilia pale whitish-ochreous, greyish-tinged, with a faint cloudy grey line.

Kandy, Ceylon; one specimen in December.

DEPRESSARIADÆ.

PHÆOSACES, *Meyr.**Phæosaces tetraspilella*, Walk.*Gelechia tetraspilella*, Walk., 633.

♂, 14—15 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish-ochreous; ocelli visible; palpi with apex of basal

joint blackish, second joint very long, more brownish-ochreous, irrorated with blackish, terminal joint half second; anterior and middle legs suffused with dark fuscous, except apex of joints. Fore wings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, sometimes thinly irrorated with fuscous, with a few fine scattered black scales; costal edge blackish at base; a rather large black dot in disc at two-fifths, a second in disc beyond middle, and a third, smaller and sometimes nearly obsolete, on fold obliquely beyond first; a hind-marginal row of very indistinct cloudy minute dark fuscous dots; cilia whitish-ochreous, with some scattered fuscous and black points. Hind wings whitish-ochreous, irrorated with pale grey, towards base sometimes suffused with very pale grey; cilia whitish-ochreous, sometimes with a faint cloudy greyish line.

Kandy and Point de Galle, Ceylon; in December and January, three specimens. The generic identity of this insect with the New Zealand species of *Phæosaces* is interesting, as I am not aware of the genus occurring in Australia; the only structural points in which it differs from the New Zealand species are the presence of ocelli, to which I attach no importance, and the relatively shorter terminal joint of the palpi.

PLUTELLIDÆ.

ANCYLOMETIS, n. g.

Head smooth, side tufts tolerably appressed. Ocelli apparently absent. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in male serrate, joints very short, minutely ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint somewhat exceeding base of antennæ, thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender or somewhat thickened with appressed scales, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiæ more or less densely clothed with rough hairs. Fore wings with vein 1 furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 absent (coincident with 8). Hind wings slightly narrower than fore wings, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; in male with a thickened discal or marginal ridge; veins 3 and 4 from a point, 5 more or less closely approximated to 4 at base or absent, 6 and 7 parallel.

An early form of the family, and, I think, indicating some approach to the connection with the *Æcophoridæ*.

Sect. A. Hind wings with vein 5 present, ridge discal.

Ancylometis trigonodes, n. s.

♂, 11 mm. Head ochreous-yellow, face whitish-ochreous. Palpi light ochreous-yellow, terminal joint dark fuscous except apex, second joint somewhat rough above towards apex. Antennæ and thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen greyish-ochreous, segmental margins ochreous-whitish. Legs dark fuscous, apex of joints and posterior tibiæ whitish-ochreous. Fore wings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, very slightly purplish-tinged; a large ochreous-white triangular patch, mixed with pale yellow in middle, occupying median area, its base extending on costa from one-third to five-sixths, its apex narrowly truncate and resting on inner margin beyond middle, its posterior side with a short triangular projection below middle; a small dark fuscous spot on costa at two-thirds; a few yellow-whitish scales forming an obscure cloudy line from anal angle to posterior side of triangular patch near costa; cilia dark fuscous, basal half obscurely barred with whitish-grey-ochreous. Hind wings fuscous-grey, becoming much paler and semitransparent on basal half; a thickened dark fuscous ridge along lower margin of cell from near base to angle, its anterior extremity suffused with ochreous-whitish; cilia grey, becoming whitish-ochreous round anal angle and on inner margin.

Port Louis, Mauritius; one specimen, in May.

Ancylometis scæocosma, n. s.

♂, 11 mm. Head and palpi dark fuscous, terminal joint of palpi rather stout. Antennæ greyish-ochreous, suffusedly annulated with dark fuscous. Thorax and abdomen greyish-ochreous, suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with ochreous-whitish. Fore wings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, irrorated with dark fuscous, tinged with yellowish round dark markings; costa suffused with dark fuscous; a small dark fuscous basal patch, its outer edge irregular and mixed with black; a large round blackish-fuscous dot in disc at one-third, and a second on fold slightly beyond it, connected by a fuscous suffusion; a third in disc at two-thirds, a fourth directly beneath it and connected with it by a pale yellow-ochreous spot, and a fifth on inner margin beneath this; hind margin broadly suffused with fuscous; cilia fuscous, mixed with whitish-ochreous (imperfect).

Hind wings grey, paler and semitransparent towards base; a grey thickened ridge along lower margin of cell from near base to angle, its anterior extremity suffused with whitish-ochreous; cilia grey-whitish, with a cloudy grey line.

St. Denis, Réunion; two specimens, in April.

Sect. B. Hind wings with vein 5 absent, ridge inner marginal.

Aneylometis astrapias, n. s.

♂, 12 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint externally fuscous, becoming dark fuscous towards apex, terminal joint slender, internally fuscous. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous, patagia fuscous. Abdomen light grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Fore wings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin very obliquely rounded; fuscous, costa suffusedly darker; a pale greyish-ochreous median longitudinal streak from base, basal two-fifths straight, margined beneath by a blackish streak and above by a cloudy blackish dot at two-fifths, beyond this rather dislocated upwards and less defined, margined above by a cloudy blackish dot at two-thirds, thence bent abruptly upwards to costa before apex, anterior edge margined suffusedly with dark fuscous, posterior edge very suffused and ill-defined; cilia light greyish-ochreous, basal half obscurely barred with fuscous. Hind wings grey, towards base more thinly scaled; inner margin thickened to form a small ridge; cilia whitish-grey, towards base darker.

Port Louis, Mauritius; two specimens, in May.

TINEIDÆ.

LASIOCTENA, n. g.

Head with dense somewhat rough suberect hair-scales. Ocelli absent. Tongue absent. Antennæ somewhat over $\frac{1}{2}$; in male moderately bipectinated throughout, pectinations densely ciliated, basal joint moderate, densely scaled. Labial palpi moderate, slender, ascending, with appressed scales, at base with some rough hair-scales, terminal joint rather short, acute. Maxillary palpi absent. Thorax hairy beneath. Posterior tibiæ tolerably smooth-scaled, outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with vein 1 strongly furcate, all veins separate, 2 from angle, 7 to hind margin, 11

from middle, secondary cell well-defined. Hind wings broader than fore wings, oblong-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{3}$; 6 and 7 approximated at base, other veins separate and parallel.

Closely approaches *Melasina* in structure, but distinguished by the quite different character of the labial palpi.

Lasioctena sisyræa, n. s.

♂, 27—29 mm. Head and thorax grey, ochreous-tinged, mixed with white. Palpi white, above dark grey. Antennæ white, pectinations grey. Abdomen grey, segmental margins white. Anterior legs dark grey, middle and posterior legs grey irrorated with white. Fore wings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin very obliquely rounded; grey, ochreous-tinged, irregularly irrorated with white, the irroration tending to form a very suffused white streak from base of costa to hind margin below apex; markings fuscous mixed with black, ill-defined; a small elongate spot in disc before middle, a second, larger and subtriangular, on fold obliquely before it, a third on fold obliquely beyond it, and a fourth in disc at two-thirds; a more or less perceptible row of cloudy dots from five-sixths of costa to inner margin before anal angle; cilia ochreous-grey, mixed with white. Hind wings ochreous-grey; cilia whitish or ochreous-whitish, basal third ochreous-grey.

Grahamstown, South Africa; two specimens.

ELACHISTIDÆ.

BUTALIS, Tr.

Butalis chloræma, n. s.

♂, 16 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen whitish-ochreous; face brownish-tinged; palpi anteriorly suffused with dark fuscous, except towards base. Antennæ and legs dark fuscous (posterior legs broken). Fore wings elongate, rather narrow, long-pointed; veins 3 and 5 absent; whitish-ochreous, paler towards disc; a fuscous-grey dot in disc at two-thirds; cilia whitish-fuscous. Hind wings somewhat narrower than fore wings, cilia 2; veins 4 and 5 stalked; fuscous-grey, paler towards base cilia whitish-fuscous.

Grahamstown, South Africa; one specimen. A distinct though inconspicuous species, belonging to the group of *B. desidella*.

PLACOSTOLA, n. g.

Head smooth. Ocelli absent. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ longer than fore wings (according to Stainton), filiform, basal joint elongate, without pecten, with a tuft of scales above. Labial palpi long, recurved, slender, smooth-scaled, terminal joint shorter than second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, drooping, filiform. Posterior tibiae clothed with dense rough hairs above, outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with vein 1 furcate, 2—5 parallel, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hind wings $\frac{3}{4}$, linear-lanceolate, with tooth of scales from bend of costa near base, cilia $3\frac{1}{2}$; veins 2—5 tolerably parallel, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

Closely allied to *Stathmopoda*, from which it differs by the basal tuft of antennæ. The neuration is identical. To this genus I refer without doubt the Indian species described by Stainton (Trans. Ent. Soc., 3rd Ser., I.) as *Gracilaria resplendens*; closely agreeing with mine in appearance and in the structural details given, except that, as the antennæ of my specimen are broken in the middle, I cannot verify the statement as to their being longer than the fore wings. The peculiar shape of the fore wings, accurately given in Stainton's figure, is very characteristic of *Stathmopoda* and allied genera (of which I have many species), and is never to my knowledge reproduced in the *Gracilariadæ*. Probably both Stainton's specimen and my own are females.

Placostola diplaspis, n. s.

♀ (?), 8 mm. Head shining white. Palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs whitish-ochreous, femora white. (Abdomen broken.) Fore wings very narrow, broadest near base, gradually narrowed to acute apex; brownish-ochreous, ferruginous-tinged; two large shining snow-white transverse blotches, margined with ferruginous; first about one-third, triangular, apex resting on costa; second about two-thirds, subquadrate, anterior margin convex; cilia whitish-ochreous, more ferruginous-tinged round apex. Hind wings and cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

Aden, Arabia; one specimen, taken by Mr. G. H. Raynor, in January. Easily distinguished from *P. resplendens* by absence of white apical spot of fore wings, more triangular first and less triangular second blotches, and pale hind wings.